[illegible] Public Opinion, Sept. 27, 1855.

You will withhold this letter till you have received the general news from Constantinople, [illegible] weekly journal of its contents, but on account of the [illegible] I have written to you, I have omitted all mention of matters of interest [illegible] which I should have noticed in a letter from another. I have [illegible] my own work with ease, and have no need with [illegible] the appropriate poverty of his condition. [illegible] has been well tested.

[illegible]

[illegible] This business conveyed to me [illegible] day before yesterday, a gentleman named JAMES. He claimed two francs from me that his son, and was so violent, insolent and offensive, that M. JAMES was glad to pay and compromise. He had taken his measure, however, and chuckled to himself [illegible] his miserably conduct before the Prefect's delegate for banks and public vehicles. The gentleman was summoned, and appeared sometimes. He was cited to the two francs, as a restitution, and his costume, as a [illegible] contempt. To M. JAMES, who would [illegible] pardon him. He promised obedience, and the next day, early, found M. JAMES at home. He declined the absence of his friend, and as the gentleman was writing a receipt, he threw two pistols. He fired one, with his right hand at M. JAMES, and shot him dead; with his left, he fired the other at his wife, and hit the looking-glass. The miserable monster was collared at once by neighbors, and as the circumstances became known, the street filled up with excited citizens, clamoring for vengeance. COLLIGNON, the headsman, assumes the attitude of the champion of his trade, and has managed to maintain, for two days, a very lofty degree of gratified revenge. He told the Prefect that if sentiments were taken down in this way now and then, they wouldn't report executioners so often to the police. As for him, he was glad of it, proud of it, rejoiced at it, would do it again; and was sorry he missed Mrs. JAMES, as he did not like to separate husband and wife. So here is work for Marianne.

THE LATE RACE.

GENARO is a Spaniard of pluck. He is not discouraged at his defeat by *Lots* and *Old Ireland*, and claims his revenge next Sunday. He asserts that his discomfiture was not owing to fatigue, but to an unusual attack of thirst, and to the darkness which set in at 6 o'clock. He is to commence the next time at 9 in the morning, and agrees to maintain the pace for seven hours at least. In this way the public may arrive in time for the *denouement* at about 4. GENARO is not proud of his work last Sunday,—thirty miles about. He hopes to do forty-five at the coming trial, if he is not overcome by thirst. His father, a courier like himself, once ran forty leagues in order to carry military instructions to a general. He need such dispatch in conveying this dispatch that the effort dispatched him—for he died the next day. GENARO is not quite the equal of his father; this age is degenerate, as everybody knows.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have another reigning prince here, H. R. H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. I am pleased to be able to say that his object in this visit is entirely distinct from either war or diplomacy. He has neither come to offer his alliance nor his mediation. You will acknowledge that a German highness, who about this time does not wish to prattle of negotiations or of conferences, must be a very delightful guest. No. The Duke in question is a composer, and he has come to be present at the first performance of his lyric drama, in three acts, called "Santa Chiara," at the Grand-Opera. This solemnity takes place to-night. The Emperor is to be there, and it is thought that he will express his satisfaction with the music by beating time with his cane, and will acknowledge sudden effects by congratulatory nods and glances. The *claque* has been augmented, and numbers 140 members. "Santa Chiara" succeeded three years ago in Gotha: you would do well to try it in Gotham.

ABD-EL-KADER has visited the Crystal Palace. Prince NAPOLEON, who does not understand Algerian, deputed M. LE PLAY to do the honors. Of course Gen. PLONPLON could not submit to the employment of an interpreter. The Emir was immensely gratified. As he passed through the American precincts, M. VATTEMARE showed him a Colt's Revolver, with which he was highly pleased. A Parisian armorer threw poor VATTEMARE quite into the shade, however, by making the Sultan a present of a panoply of defensive engines of all descriptions. As he left the Exposition, he thought proper to compose one of those little epigrammatic sayings of which the *Moniteur* was so profuse two years ago. He did it in this wise: "This spot is an enchanted palace of intelligence, animated by the breath of God!" The official sheet ennobles VATTEMARE this morning by giving his name as M. DE VATTEMARE. The recompense was fairly deserved, by a knack of being around and everywhere at once, that I have never seen equaled.

A newspaper being a day behind hand in the publication of a report for which its readers were anxious, and feeling it necessary to apologize, does it gracefully, thus: "But what are twenty-four hours, compared to eternity!"

To-morrow, the anniversary of the death of St. ARNAUD, a mass will be sung for the repose of his soul in the chapel of the Invalides! None of these little devices can convert ST. ARNAUD into a hero, for he has taken his place among the inferiorities, swollen by opportunity and impudence into a temporary notoriety. His family has sought to boost him up among the marble statuary; but among the wax-work, he is already housed.

DICK TINTO.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

National Rejoicings at the Fall of Sebastopol—Gossip of the War—Napoleon a Fisherman—Return of the Queen, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1855.

As I have told you, in my last, the official confirmation of Sebastopol's fall is to be followed by a national holiday. Though it is somewhat strange to hear that the day for general thanksgiving will be a Sunday—the 30th of September. *Paris vaut bien une messe*, said the great HENRY. England seems to put less value on her share in the Crimean victory, and will have no extra day for the *Te Deum laudamus*. A usual Sunday service, larded with some words of special congratulation, will do for all purposes, without encroaching on the pursuits of the week. And yet the country is very enthusiastic in its joy at the great success, the perils and importance of which are more and more understood. The Provinces *will* have a holiday, and are by no means inclined to underrate the claims of English valor to the honors of success. The unsophisticated town councils and "enlightened electors" all over the United Kingdoms look at the official vindication, in the French *Moniteur*, of England's "equal share" in the glory, with an air of complete, candid, and serious satisfaction, which our "Londoners" are, by no means, so active as to feel happy at the demonstration. "The article"—say Belgravia and Westminster—"is very honorable to France, and very kind of the Emperor, but we wish we could have dispensed with being assured of having accomplished great things. Such an advocacy is very much of a nature to show us up as though we were not quite sure of having done enough, and looks like consolation and sympathy—so much so, indeed, as actually to overcharge the picture of our merits, and to give us credit for more than even the French." I heard these remarks in many a house. People—it must be confessed—are very hard to please just now. They did not like NAPOLEON's way of mentioning the "moral force" of England in the message sent to PELISSIER, and now they are still less satisfied with being thus extolled by the *Moniteur*. "We are, it seems, patronized—a novel position for Britannia," was the cast of a Russophile the other evening at the Reform Club. This latent discontent will, not unlikely, find vent in the condemnation of some management, and Gen. SIMPSON runs great risk of becoming such. His accounts of the operations on the 8th and 9th is certainly a strange piece of work. That it has disappointed extremely, is the least that can be said of it, for it gave vehicle, indeed, to almost general expression of indignant astonishment, which you will find distinctly recorded in the first leader of yesterday's Times. We are, probably, to thank these disappointments, that public expectations and shrewd rumors about the inner proceedings of the Russians, begin to give way to common and well-founded enthusiasm. Having, in my last, sent you the views about which I think to be the true basis of GORTSCHAKOFF's position, I will spare you as to my calculations. So far, however, sufficient to record, that the Russian Commander-in-Chief is no mere spoken of as a fighting and not [illegible] the enemy, being daily of [illegible] Russian armies; [illegible] of [illegible] Austria could not well dispense with sending on an Arch Duke to pay homage to the Czar visiting Poland, but then, such a mission would be awkward for the Ally, "to a certain extent," of the western powers, especially after the fall of Sebastopol. However, the visit to Warsaw seems not to be entirely abandoned; and if it should take place, it will go far to show what we may look for next, on the premises of diplomacy. The Vienna *Gazette* has, at all events, told us that Austria's policy is not affected by what has taken place in the Crimea. LORD PALMERSTON, if we may judge him by his *spontaneous* and words exchanged with some Northampton farmers, is by no means in a mood to gratify that policy. He looks cheerfully warlike, and to a farmer who said, "my Lord, we want peace," his Lordship replied, "oh, I see you are one of Manchester school, so there are some of those gentlemen here, are there?" Upon which there was a tremendous laughter. PAM is just now very popular, and is said to have no anxiety about his becoming so more and more. There is, certainly, a unit sense of relief in the public, that no man could manage NAPOLEON as well as he does. Lord STRATFORD is once more heard of. He spoke this time, from the classic soil of Tipperary, where he was the Chairman of an Agricultural Society meeting. He spoke sense as always, but the political listeners came out also, by this occasion, and most amusingly. "He had risen," said Derby's heir, "that General PELISSIER was said to have been descended from an Irish family, and that his grand-father was PALMER, a Limerick man." The compliment—some would be inclined to say irony—was received with loud applause. I wonder who is to be claimed next as an Irishman. SIMPSON seems to be safe, but who knows? By the by, newspaper remonstrances serve for something, after all. Captain Lord EUSTACE CECIL, about whose promotion so much was said some time ago, is on his way to the Crimea to show that he will deserve what in plebeian cases is given but to demonstrated merit, *et encore*. Two other interesting individuals are equally on that road to glory, viz.: Major Lord DUNGANON, Lord LUCAN's son, and Lieut.-Colonel Lord DUNKELLIN, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE's son. The young ones have to rehabilitate the old ones. Lord DUNKELLIN is, as you will remember, that officer who, having fallen into the hands of the Russians, has discovered NICHOLAS to have been "a truly great man." It would be amusing to hear his opinion, to be formed on similar data, of ALEXANDER. Englishmen are much amused with some expressions in this Czar's address to his soldiers. They laugh at the compliment that "there is a line impassable even to heroes." Now, one would think that, far from sneering at this assertion, England should accept it at once as an excuse of her failure against the Redan. But no, laugh they must, and the Press even go so far as to publish an epigram, in which Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is given to answer the Czar's word, just alluded to, with the following ejaculation: "It *is the line* of British bayonets, alas!" An epigram this is, surely, and the *alas* is especially expressive, only the *point* turns against Britannia's own self. It is the history of warfare with scythe-armed elephants, that carry destruction into the very ranks they started from.

NAPOLEON is gazetted an angler, and has ordered two fishing-rods to be made by Prince ALBERT's furnisher. The waters become troubled, no doubt, and he may catch yet some odd fish. In the meantime, he gives titles of *altesse* to all the BONAPARTES, present and future, and admits the Duke of HAMILTON to have precedence over his own Ministers, but not over foreign Ambassadors and their wives. A great man this, to be sure. He carries on fly-fishing and warfaring at the same time, and regulates, moreover, the laws of etiquette in the "House of BONAPARTE."

Queen VICTORIA will return to England in about ten days, during which time the Prussian Prince is allowed to make himself amiable. It is "the rake's progress," say King CLIQUOT's enemies, while others remember "The marriage a la mode." There has been and is still much gossipping about the reception by the Queen of the Duke and Duchess of MONTPENSIER, directly after the return from France. As a sign of what Britannia's mind must now be haunted with, I just notice the public apprehension lest NAPOLEON should resent that reception. Well, but the Duchess wore her hair *à l'Impératrice*, and this is some satisfaction. It has been discovered that there is at Birmingham an Orthodox house in which Hindoo idols, gods, demigods and demons of all sizes and prices are manufactured. *Cowberin*, God of Wealth, is said to be worshipped by the manufacturer himself. This god must be the Divinity of the men who tempered with the barometer at the Liverpool Exchange. Photographs promise to revolutionize our social relations. Not to mention FENTON's Crimean Photographs, by which—two hundred and fifty in number—we see the scenery, camp life, and the very men around Sebastopol, there was, recently, a letter in the Post-Office, which, for all address, had a photographic likeness of the person whom it was directed to. A terrible prospect for the clerks, and tempting, too, in cases of lady-addresses. Being in that department, I may also notice the fact that Dr. PETTIGREW has received, here in London, a *live lizard*, nineteen inches in length, *posted* in Somersetshire. A bluebottle, confined as eventual food for the principal, to the same box, was found to be dead. Another difficulty to solve the question, "Who is a traveler?"

Our Consul at Shanghae.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It may seem somewhat unreasonable to ask the TIMES and its readers to turn back so far as Aug. 25, but as, during my absence from New-York, an article of that date escaped me, and was not placed in my hands until two days since, I think that the courtesy and justice of the Editor will grant me a hearing. The Washington correspondence of that date gave some account of the disagreement between Mr. MURPHEY, our Consul at Shanghai, and Dr. PARKER, then Secretary and Interpreter of Legation, now United States Commissioner for China. I would like to explain the matter further.

After the capture of Shanghae by the rebels, the unsettled state of public affairs led the merchants to place their notes for the duties of export and import in the hands of their Consuls. This was the method for nearly a year. The Imperial Collector wanted the gold and silver, and the American merchants were sued before the United States Consul, per act of Congress, which creates the Consuls Judges of the United States. The same act permits parties to settle their disputes by mutual agreement, and Mr. MCLANE, then Commissioner, was chosen arbitrator—not, however, in his official capacity, but as a private gentleman. He awarded to the Chinese *one-third* of their claim, and the American merchants at Shanghai, glad to get off so cheaply, paid the money into the Consular Court, and received a receipt in full. Mr. MCLANE left China, leaving Dr. PARKER Chargé *ad interim*. Meanwhile the Department of State, as yet uninformed of this settlement, and, as I think, unconscious that the Ministers of England and France, and the Commissioner of the United States had established a Custom-House, for which an Inspector had been appointed by each of the above powers through their Consuls, the Department of State, still, therefore, supposing that there was no arrangement for payment of duties, orders the Consul to return their notes to the merchants. Dr. PARKER, thereon, requires Mr. MURPHEY to refund the sum paid into the Court under Mr. MCLANE's adjudication. Mr. MURPHEY refuses, because the date of the order from the Department shows that our Government was not yet informed that the case had been settled under the act of Congress of 1845, and by the written consent of the merchants—further, the order states notes, not money. The Consul is distinctly sustained in his refusal by the law, which declares that a final judgment in the Consular Court shall not be reversed even by the Minister or Commissioner himself. It was supposed that the Chinese would refuse the sum paid, being so much less than they claimed. The question between the Consul and Dr. PARKER goes, as I understand, to the Attorney General. But what follows, stultifying this $200,000 (adopt your correspondent's statement) to be refunded! In our Government to permit to its merchants this vast economy of or $600,000? adding the remaining two-thirds saved by Mr. MCLANE—not only wounding China, but violating the letter and treaties of the same Government? And so increase the animating encouragement to our Most India importers, the merchants have already paid the full amount in the price of their teas either, &c. It being believed by common minds that the importer adds the duties to other com-

[illegible] question of the value of the vote. He [illegible] that [illegible] of [illegible] and Chinese [illegible] done, nor is done [illegible] by [illegible] of the same articles. [illegible] that [illegible] property [illegible] by [illegible] do not believe that the commissioner [illegible] had authority from the Imperial Government at Pekin to [illegible] anything or [illegible] in the matters of this money; that the Department of State, after receiving full information of the facts, should [illegible] it, seems incredible. What [illegible] Mr. MCLANE's successor, or his authority for refusing the claim of the Chinese Government by two-thirds, has not been explained, to my knowledge; but one would suppose that any alteration on this point must be between the two Governments, and that, pending an arrangement between them, the money might as well remain in the Consular Court, where the merchants so willingly paid it, as elsewhere. If the duties do not belong to the Chinese Government, they surely belong—not to the merchants, who have been paid, but to the consumers who paid, and to the United States Treasury, which must, in such a case, represent the people.

Mr. MURPHEY has been acknowledged active, firm and discreet, in the discharge of his duties at Shanghae; the English papers there so reported him in their accounts of the action between the Imperialists and the foreign residents; he has had several interviews with the Governor of the province—the first Consul who ever succeeded so far; he has negotiated and paid off every claim of our citizens against China; he demanded restitution for the missionaries whose dwellings had been destroyed during the siege, and after several unanswered communications in writing, he went in person to the camp of the Imperialists, and was rewarded by receiving the next day an order for $18,000, which he divided among the sufferers in proportion to their losses; and, finally, he would not permit the acting Chargé to intimidate him into an action which he believed contrary to our national law and national honor, by threats of removing him from office. Truly, his offences are legion.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Election Prospects—Governor Reeder—Border Ruffians—All Right on the Goose—Case of McCrea, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y Daily Times.

KANSAS, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1855.

From what now appears, the last invasion of the Territory has been as great as the others, though it may not be as general. The present election being only for delegate, there arises no necessity for introducing a given number of "voters" into each precinct: it is only requisite that the aggregate vote in the Territory shall be sufficiently large. Hence, I imagine that the rush will be confined to the principal points and river region. At Leavenworth, at Atchison, Doniphane, Wyandot, and other points on the Missouri river, large parties came in from the Sta-e, voted and returned. Nor was this enough; having no fear of Free-State men this time, it was found to be cheaper for *one* man to vote several times than for *several* men to be obliged to go all this distance to vote once; and so parties would go to the polls, vote, retire, form new parties and vote again; and this thing being found entirely feasible, was done over and over. At Wyandot, a party came on horseback, voted, returned to Kansas, took a steamboat and went up again and repeated the duty. Some boasted that they had voted *three times*. And surely if a Missourian has a right to vote in the Territory *once*, he has the same right to do it again; law being set aside, and honesty repudiated, what shall prevent?

Governor REEDER came down yesterday from Leavenworth in good health and spirits. He was invited to speak in that vicinity several times, and did so with good effect. This region was formerly thoroughly Pro-Slavery; but a change is taking place. The Governor, though his speeches were unsparing of the course of his enemies, was listened to with attention and respect; and before he left Leavenworth, many prominent men, previously inimical, came to him and pledged their votes. That he will get the great bulk of all the legal votes in the Territory, there cannot be a shadow of a doubt.

Last evening we were treated to a specimen of "border ruffianism." A company of "voters" returning from Wyandot, rode up to the American Hotel and began blustering and brawling about Abolitionism, and damning "Squire REEDER." Some entered the office; and one, an editor from Richfield, Missouri, demanded of the proprietor, Mr. ELDRIDGE, if he was "all right on the goose." Mr. ELDRIDGE is a man of both spirit and tact; and he quietly but firmly replied that he denied any man's right to *demand* his private principles. The demand was repeated, and denied still more firmly; and finally the questioner given to understand that his insolence would not be longer endured. He retreated out doors, where the party, still clamoring in their drunken malice, Mr. ELDRIDGE walked out and requested them to desist. Three or four gathered around him, still resolved to ascertain his principles; but on his looking the leader fixedly in the eye, and assuring him, with the most provoking coolness, that he could not possibly force an opinion out of him, the fellow and his supporters incontinently backed down. The Governor, in the meantime, had heard the noise, and his own name repeated, and he came out and walked among the group with the dignity of a roused lion. The fellows who had been cursing him but an instant before, quailed beneath his stern glance, and the whole party soon slunk away. Presently the Richfield editor returned, and taking Mr. ELDRIDGE aside, asked his pardon for his great rudeness, and requested permission to remain over night. He also wished an introduction to the Governor, which was given; and finally they relapsed into a very quiet chat on the Kansas question. The Missourian owned that he, like the rest, had been into the Territory several times to vote, but thought it was right, as it was essential to the interest of Missouri that Kansas should be a Slave State. "For," said he, "if it is not, our niggers will be more likely to run away." "But if it is made a Slave State," rejoined the Governor, "you transfer the danger to us of Kansas; and who will protect the niggers on our western border, if you legislate them here. You are sacrificing *our* interest to your own, even though we were Pro-Slavery. There will still be an outside border somewhere. The man, a little puzzled, thought there should not be; when the Governor reminded him of the story of the man who complained to his brother that the crows pulled up his *outside* rows of corn; which difficulty the brother wisely proposed to him to remedy by *planting no outside rows!* Of course, the laugh was badly against the Missourian.

It is generally thought that MCCREA will be acquitted without difficulty; the sentiment of the community seems now to warrant such hopes. Judge LECOMPTE is at Leavenworth; Judge JOHNSON is still holding Court in his district.

Gov. REEDER will remain here until after the final election, when he will leave for Easton, to prepare for the contest in the House next Winter. His firmness, courage and consistency have greatly endeared him to the people of Kansas.

One of the funniest things last evening occurred at the introduction of the Missouri editor to the Governor, when the latter inquired of him if he was not formerly introduced to him as a Major somebody, who had been active at a previous election as one of the Judges; and on an embarrassed reply in the affirmative being given, Gov REEDER next quietly asked *which was his true name!* You may imagine the sensation. LITERAL.

The Election Frauds—The Missourians in Lawrence—Governor Shannon and his Ruffians, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KANSAS TERRITORY, Tuesday, Oct 2, 1855.

Yesterday was the day of the Pro-Slavery election in Kansas, for a Delegate to Congress, held in pursuance of an enactment of the famous Missouri-Kansas Legislature. It being an *ex parte* movement conducted mainly by Missourians, in which but an insignificant fraction of the citizens of Kansas participated, no party or factional conflict could occur at the polls; and, notwithstanding resolutions were passed to make a combined attack upon the printing presses in Lawrence, and to hang Gov. REEDER—yet, so far as I have been able to learn, all has passed off quietly.

The intelligence, however, from some important points in the Territory is yet vague and unauthenticated, yet sufficient has reached us to leave but little doubt as to the leading features of the result. The voting was done principally by the hirelings of Missouri who invaded the Territory, to the number of a thousand or fifteen hundred, casting their votes mainly at the precincts contiguous to the State line, and not penetrating to any considerable extent, as they did last Spring, into the interior. This may be an under-estimate of the number of Arkansaw's ruffian gangs in Kansas, yesterday, assisting the election; but there was, by most, such a glaring reduction in the number of these invaders who overran Kansas at the Spring election as will strike every one

[illegible] of great importance [illegible] Lawrence and Franklin, [illegible] of these [illegible] public, and some of them by [illegible] during [illegible] Spring, [illegible] Kansas River, [illegible] Shawnee and [illegible] Mission, [illegible] Territory, deposited a vote at every poll [illegible] from among the number who [illegible] Spring election. Nearly three-fifths of these voters are known or have been polled by me from Missouri.

At the precinct of Lawrence, embracing the present precincts of Franklin, there were polled on the 30th of March last 781 Pro-Slavery votes. There is a corresponding reduction in the Pro-Slavery vote at other portions of the Territory remote from the Missouri line; and at the polls near the border, this vote is supposed to fall far short of that achieved on the 30th of March. I will be able to give you definite information in a few days.

The redoubtable Gov. SHANNON has proved himself to the desperate cause which is his marvelous blindness he so unluckily espoused.

As a mere commissary agent of his Sheriff or the "Border Ruffians," he took the stump for Gen. WHITFIELD in the Wyandotte Indian County—made public speeches with him, and *for him*,—growing rampant in the advocacy of his cause. Many of the Pro-Slavery Missourians do not conceal their contempt for this servile creature, for it is authentically reported that his own townspeople protested against the weakness of his father, alleging that when he moved from Ohio he was in favor of free institutions in Kansas. The poor man was soon overcome by the attentions and smiles of the "Borderers," and "would now repress his feelings."

He has made a fatal step; said rumor, for the last day or two, says he is repentant and seeking for grace, to the end that he may work a little on the opposite direction. He is either deceived or misrepresented by nearly every person in Kansas.

There is now really but one party in Kansas. Those who styled themselves "National Democrats," by way of eminence, and labored to bring forth a party, have ingloriously failed—acknowledged the futility of their attempt, and all joined in with the Free-State movement. Four-fifths of the people of Kansas will, on next Tuesday, vote for Governor REEDER for Congress, and for the formation of a State Government.

This is the great popular movement of the Territory. Governor SHANNON *frowns officially* upon it, and threatens, with the aid of his "Border Ruffians," (who, it is reported, are to be present in their might on next Tuesday,) to intercept against it his Executive Arm.

Governor REEDER is making speeches through the Territory, and all seem ready to do him homage, except those on the Border—collected side of Governor SHANNON—and they threaten his life.

Interesting events approach. Y.

SECOND GRINNELL EXPEDITION.

Dr. Kane's Official Account of his Late Arctic Adventures.

Important Scientific Discoveries.

The following is a copy of the official report of Dr. KANE, commanding the second Grinnell expedition in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, to the Secretary of the Navy:

Our little party have returned in health and safety.

We reached the Danish settlements of Upernavik on the 6th of August, after an exposing travel of thirteen hundred miles. During this journey, which embraced alternate zones of ice and water, we transported our boats by sledges, and sustained ourselves in animal food exclusively by our guns. We entered port after eighty-four days' exposure in the open air.

I have the honor to subjoin a hurried outline of our operations and results, in advance of more detailed communications.

My previous dispatches make the Department acquainted with our arrival at the northern settlements of Greenland. Thence I crossed Melville Bay without accident, and reached Smith's Sound on the 6th of August, 1853. Finding Cape Hatherton, the seat of my intended beacon, shut out from the Sound by the more prominent headland of Littleton Island, I selected this latter spot for my *Cairn*, erecting a flag-staff, and depositing dispatches.

To the north the ice presented a drifting pack of the heaviest description, the sections of hummocking having in some instances reared barricades of sixty feet in height. In my efforts to penetrate this drift, being driven back and nearly buried in the pack, I determined (as the only means of continuing the search) to attempt a passage along the land where the rapid tides (here of twelve to sixteen feet rise and fall) had worn a precarious opening. Previous to this reasonable step, a depôt of provisions with a metallic life-boat (Francis) was carefully concealed in a large inlet in latitude 78° 30'.

The extreme strength of the *Advance* enabled her to sustain this trying navigation. Although aground at the falling of the tides, and twice upon her beam-ends from the pressure of external ice, she escaped any serious disaster. After a month of incessant labor, cheered, however, by a small daily progress, the new ice so closed around us as to make a further penetration impossible. With difficulty we found a Winter Asylum at the bottom of a bay which opened from the coast in latitude 79° 44'. Into it we thankfully hauled our battered little brig on the 10th September, 1853. From this point, as a centre, issued the explorations of my party.

The Winter was of heretofore unrecorded severity. Whisky froze as early as November, and mercury remained solid for nearly four months. The range of eleven spirit thermometers, selected as standards, gave temperatures (not yet reduced) of sixty-seven degrees below zero, and the mean annual temperature was 5° 2' Fahrenheit, the lowest ever registered.

This extreme cold, combined with 120 days of absence of sun, gave rise to an obscure but fatal form of tetanus (lockjaw.) The exertions of Dr. HAYES, the Surgeon of the expedition, had readily subdued the scurvy, but these fearful tendencies to tonic spasm defied our united efforts. This disorder extended to our dogs, fifty-seven of which perished, thus completely breaking up my sledge organization.

The operations of search were carried on under circumstances of peculiar hardship. We worked at our sledges as late as the 26th of November, and renewed our labors in March. Much of this travel was in darkness, and some at temperatures as low as 50°. The earlier Winter travel was undertaken by myself in person, but by the aid of a single team of dogs, and the zealous cooperation of my officers, we were enabled to replace the parties as they became exhausted, and thus continued the search until the 19th of July. It is believed that no previous parties have been so long in the field. Messrs. BROOKS, MCGARY, HOUSALL, HAYES and MORTON successively contributed to the general result. The men worked with fidelity and endurance.

I briefly detail the explorations of our party.

Smith's Sound has been followed and surveyed throughout its entire extent. It terminates to the northeast in a gulf 110 miles in its long diameter.

Greenland has been traced to its northern face, the coast tending nearly due east and west. (E. 17° N.) Its further penetration towards the Atlantic was arrested by a glacier, which offers an impassable barrier to future exploration. This stupendous mass of ice issues in 60° west longitude. It is coincident with the axis of the peninsula, and is probably the only obstacle to the insularity of Greenland. It rises three hundred feet in perpendicular face, and has been followed along its base for eighty miles in one unbroken escarpment. This glacier runs nearly due north, and connects together by an icy union the continental masses of Greenland and America.

It explains the broken and permanently frozen character of Upper Smith's Sound; its abundant icebergs, and, to a certain extent, its rigorous climate. As a spectacle, it was one of the highest sublimity.

The northern land into which this glacier merges has been named *Washington*, and the bay which interposes between it and Greenland I have named after Mr. *Peabody*.

Peabody Bay gives exit at its western curve (latitude 80° 12') to a large channel, which forms the most interesting geographical feature of our travel. This channel expands to the north ward into an ocean and lockers area, abounding in animal life, and presenting every character of an open *Polar sea*. A sun-dog of three hundred square miles was seen at various elevations free from ice, with a northern horizon equally free. A north wind, fifty-two hours in duration, failed to bring any drift into this area.

It is with pain that I mention to the Department my inability to navigate these waters. One hundred and twenty-five miles of solid ice, so rough as to be impassable to boats, separated them from the nearest southern land. My personal efforts in April and May failed to convey one of the smallest India-rubber boats within ninety miles of the channel.

My party, including myself, were completely broken; four of them had undergone amputation of toes for frost bite; nearly all were suffering from scurvy, and the season had so far advanced as to render another journey impossible. To the north of latitude 81° 17' the aborea of the channel became precipitous, and destitute even of passage to the sledge. WILLIAM MORTON, who, with one Esquimaux and a small team of dogs, had reached this spot, pushed forward on foot until a mural cape, lashed by a heavy surf, absolutely checked his progress.

It was on the western coasts of this sea that I had hoped to find traces of the gallant mariners whose search instigated this expedition. The splendid objects of Dr. RAE—now first known to me—would have given such a travel a purely geographical value. Reviewing conscientiously the conditions of my party, it is perhaps Providential that we failed in the continuation.

The land was led by this sea to the southward and west until I have been a retrace as high as latitude 80° 30' and longitude 78°. This forms theretofore land to the pole yet discovered. It bears the honored name of Mr. GRINNELL.

As the season advanced, it became evident that our brig would not be liberated. Our immediate harbor gave few signs of breaking up, and one mile from its surface extended to the west. It was now too late to attempt an escape by boats; our food was diminished, and our provisions, though abundant, were to us valueless as natural scurvy. At this juncture I started with five companions on my journey to the Danish settlements. Our provisions were transported by means of a single sledge and dog team, which we ourselves dragged. Through this long journey we were perpetually harassed with the fear that the dogs would perish, and thus render our retreat impossible. We were also in constant danger of starvation from the failure of game, and were frequently reduced to the last extremity. Our greatest difficulty was the passage of the numerous rivers which intersected our line of travel. Many of these were open and rapid, and could be crossed only by means of our sledge and dog team. Knowing that a third Winter would be inevitable if we failed to traverse the 1,300 miles of ice and water between us and the settlements, I determined to make every effort to reach them in the present season. We were successful, and on the 6th of August, after a journey of eighty-four days, we reached the Danish settlements of Upernavik. Our journey was unprecedented in rapidity. We were favored by the ice and by the open water, but the fortune of the expedition was the result of its own energy and perseverance.

I have to express the high sense I entertain of the services rendered by my officers during my absence upon the sledge journey. Two, Mr. BROOKS and Dr. HAYES, were disabled by frost-bites. The third, Mr. SONTAG, was overcome by fatigue and exposure, and was left in charge of the vessel

New-York Daily Times, Sunday, October 16, 1853.

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Scarlet Fever, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Typhus Fever, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Yellow Fever, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Spotted Fever, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Nervous Fever, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Typhoid Fever, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Bilious Fever, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Remittent Fever, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Intermittent Fever, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Congestive Fever, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Inflammatory Fever, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Brain Fever, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Liver Fever, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Lung Fever, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Stomach Fever, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Kidney Fever, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Bladder Fever, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Female Fever, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Child-bed Fever, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Milk Fever, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Puerperal Fever, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Scarlatina, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Erysipelas, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Canker, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Thrush, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Mercurial Disease, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Salivation, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Throat, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Mouth, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Legs, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Breast, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Womb, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Bowels, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Kidneys, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Bladder, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Stomach, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Liver, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Lungs, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Nose, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Throat, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Eyes, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ears, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Head, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Face, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Limbs, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Joints, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Bones, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Muscles, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Tumors, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Cancers, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Rupture, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Spinal Complaints, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Nervousness, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Debility, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Paralysis, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Epilepsy, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Hysterics, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Sleeplessness, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Indigestion, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Costiveness, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Colic, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Cholera Morbus, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Dysentery, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Diarrhœa, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Jaundice, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Dropsy, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Gout, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Rheumatism, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Fevers, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ague, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Chills, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Small-pox, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Measles, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Mumps, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Whooping-cough, Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Ulcerated Scarlet Fever, Ul